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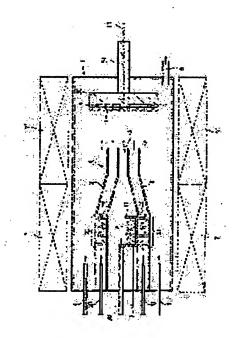
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(54) MANUFACTURING METHOD AND HYDLIDE VAPOR PHASE EPITAXY EQUIPMENT OF GROUP III NITRIDE SEMICONDUCTING CRYSTAL

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method and equipment which can easily manufacture a low cost III group nitride semiconductor crystal by a hydlide vapor phase epitaxy method while doping a silica element with excellent controllability and reproducibility using a crystal growth furnace in which a quartz component is used.

SOLUTION: The method comprises steps of further introducing a hydrogen halide from a second supply pipe 20 different from a supply pipe 30 of the hydrogen halide for forming a group III metal halide to a crystal growth furnace 1, leading it on a substrate 5 through a flow pipe 2 composed of a heat-resistant silica content material, and doping the silica element existent in the flow pipe 2 to a group III nitride semiconductor crystal 9.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

Hydrogen halide is supplied to the III group metal source laid all over the crystal growth furnace. Make both react, make the halogenide of said III group metal generate, and gaseous phase reaction of the nitrogen-containing compound gas is carried out to said obtained III group metal halogenide. In the approach of manufacturing an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal by the hydride vapor growth which grows up an III group nitride crystal on a substrate By introducing hydrogen halide into said crystal growth furnace further from the supply pipe of the hydrogen halide for said III group metal halogenide generation, and the second different supply pipe, letting it pass to the flow conduit which consists of a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient, and leading on said substrate The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by doping the silicon element contained in said flow conduit to said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal.

[Claim 2]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by using a quartz or quartz glass as a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient which constitutes said flow conduit in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 1. [Claim 3]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by preparing the meandering section for increasing a touch area with the hydrogen halide for said silicon element dope to said flow conduit in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 1 or 2. [Claim 4]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by preparing at least one inner brim and forming said meandering section in said flow conduit in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 3.

[Claim 5]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by controlling the amount of dopes of said silicon element to said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal by adjusting the flow rate of the hydrogen halide which said flow conduit is made to pass in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 1 to 4.

[Claim 6]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by controlling the amount of dopes of said silicon element to said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal by adjusting the temperature of said flow conduit in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 1 to 5.

[Claim 7]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by adjusting said flow conduit in temperature of 800-1,150 degrees C in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 6.

[Claim 8]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal which is in the middle of growth of said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal, and is characterized by carrying out predetermined time interruption of the feeding of said III group metal halogenide to said substrate in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 1 to 7.

[Claim 9]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by making said downtime into 1 - 40 seconds in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 8.

[Claim 10]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by setting the amount of dopes of said silicon element in said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal to 1x1016-1x1020 cm-3 in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 1 to 9.

In the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 1 to 10 By using ammonia as said nitrogen-containing compound gas, using a hydrogen chloride as hydrogen halide said object for III

group metal halogenide generation, and for said silicon element dope, using a gallium as said III group metal The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by manufacturing the gallium nitride crystal with which said silicon element was doped as said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal. [Claim 12]

The manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal characterized by controlling independently the temperature of the upstream field where said III group metal source and said flow conduit have been arranged, and the temperature of the downstream field where said substrate has been arranged in the manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal according to claim 1 to 11, respectively. [Claim 13]

It has the III group metal source, tubing which supplies the hydrogen halide made to react, and tubing which supplies nitrogen-containing compound gas. In hydride vapor growth equipment equipped with the furnace which carries out gaseous phase reaction of said nitrogen-containing compound gas to the III group metal halogenide obtained by making said III group metal and said hydrogen halide react, and grows up an III group nitride crystal on a substrate Hydride vapor growth equipment characterized by having the second tubing which supplies hydrogen halide to said crystal growth furnace, and the flow conduit which draws the hydrogen halide which introduced from said second supply pipe on said substrate.

[Claim 14]

It is hydride vapor growth equipment characterized by said flow conduit consisting of a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient in hydride vapor growth equipment according to claim 13.

[Claim 15]

It is hydride vapor growth equipment characterized by said heat-resistant silicon content ingredient being a quartz or quartz glass in hydride vapor growth equipment according to claim 14.

[Claim 16]

It is hydride vapor growth equipment characterized by having the meandering section for increasing a touch area with the hydrogen halide to which said flow conduit passes through the interior in hydride vapor growth equipment according to claim 13 to 15.

[Claim 17]

It is hydride vapor growth equipment characterized by being formed of at least one inner brim by which said meandering section was prepared in said flow conduit in hydride vapor growth equipment according to claim 16.

[Claim 18]

Hydride vapor growth equipment characterized by having a means to heat said III group metal source, said flow conduit, and said substrate, in hydride vapor growth equipment according to claim 13 to 17.

[Claim 19]

Said heating means is hydride vapor growth equipment characterized by being independently controllable respectively in the temperature of the upstream field where said III group metal source and said flow conduit have been arranged in hydride vapor growth equipment according to claim 18, and the temperature of the downstream field where said substrate has been arranged.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [Field of the Invention] [0001]

This invention relates to the approach and hydride vapor growth equipment which manufacture the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal which contains Si as an n mold impurity especially about the method of manufacturing an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal by hydride vapor growth (HVPE law), and its manufacturing installation.

[Background of the Invention] [0002]

A nitride semiconductor material has large forbidden-band width of face enough, and since interband transition is a direct transition mold, application to a short wavelength light emitting device is considered briskly. Moreover, since use of the two-dimensional carrier gas by that the electronic saturation drift velocity of a nitride semiconductor material is large and the heterojunction is possible, the application to an electronic device is also expected.

[0003]

The method of using the GaN crystal layer in which the crystal defect used vapor growth, such as quick hydride vapor growth (HVPE) of the rate of crystal growth, carried out epitaxial growth of the GaN crystal thickly, removed the substrate substrate by a certain approach after growth termination, and remained on different-species substrates, such as sapphire, as an approach of obtaining comparatively little III group metal nitride system crystal substrate as an independent GaN substrate (GaN independence substrate) is adopted.

[0004]

as the approach of obtaining a GaN independence substrate — ELO (Epitaxial Lateral Overgrowth) — law is known. The ELO method is an approach of obtaining a GaN layer with few rearrangements, by forming the mask which has opening in a substrate substrate, and carrying out lateral growth from opening. After JP,11-251253,A forms a GaN layer on silicon on sapphire using the ELO method, it removed silicon on sapphire by etching etc., and has proposed obtaining a GaN independence substrate.

[0005]

as the approach of obtaining the GaN independence substrate of a low rearrangement -- DEEP (Dislocation Elimination by the Epi-growth with Inverted-Pyramidal Pits) -- law was developed (for example, K.Motoki et.al., Jpn.J.Appl.Phys.Vol.40, JP,2003-165799,A, etc.). The DEEP method forms other fields into a low rearrangement by forming in a crystal front face two or more pits intentionally surrounded in respect of the facet, and making a rearrangement accumulate on the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of a pit by growing up GaN using masks, such as silicon nitride which carried out patterning, on a GaAs substrate.

as the approach of obtaining the GaN independence substrate of a low rearrangement -- VAS (Void-Assisted Separation) -- for example, [Y.Oshima et.al., Jpn.J.Appl.Phys.Vol.42(2003) pp.L1-L3, JP,2003-178984,A], etc. as which law is also proposed. The VAS method grows up a GaN layer in the form where the void layer was made to intervene between silicon on sapphire and a GaN layer, and makes a GaN layer exfoliate bordering on a void layer after growth termination.

[0007]

In order to manufacture the device of the vertical electrode structure which attached the electrode to the rear face of a substrate as a GaN substrate used for manufacturing a light emitting device, what raised conductivity by addition of an impurity is usually used. Since it designs in many cases so that the maximum front face of epitaxial structure may serve as a P type layer in case device structure is designed, the polarity of n mold is usually given to a GaN substrate. In order to give the polarity of P type to a GaN substrate, after carrying out crystal growth of the GaN with doping of Mg, heat treatment and activation by electron beam irradiation are performed.

[0008]

In case the GaN crystal of n mold is grown up by metal-organic chemical vapor deposition (MOVPE law), the approach of usually using a mono silane and a disilane for doping material gas, and doping a silicon element (Si) is taken (for example, JP,3-252175,A). However, neither a mono silane nor a disilane can be used for doping gas by the HVPE method. Since the HVPE method is the so-called hot wall type with which material gas contacts the reactor wall heated by the elevated temperature of crystal growth method, it is because it decomposes before a mono silane and a disilane reach a substrate, and it is not effectually incorporated during a crystal.

then, JP,2000-91234,A (patent reference 1) -- HVPE -- the approach of forming the nitride system group-III-V-semiconducter layer of n mold is proposed, using SiHxCl4-X (x=1-3) for doping material gas, and doping Si at the time of the vapor growth by law. moreover, the oxygen by which JP,2000-44400,A (patent reference 2) is contained in material gas as an impurity -- as a dopant -- using -- HVPE -- the approach of manufacturing the gallium nitride single crystal substrate of n mold conductivity by law is proposed.

[0010]

[Patent reference 1] JP,2000-91234,A

[Patent reference 2] JP,2000-44400,A

[Description of the Invention]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

[0011]

However, it is necessary to heat even to an about 1000-degree C elevated temperature under existence of corrosive gas [carry out / by the HVPE method / crystal growth of the III group metal nitride], such as a hydrogen chloride and ammonia. For this reason, what consists of an ingredient which has corrosion resistance to a corrosive ambient atmosphere as a member which constitutes a crystal growth furnace must be chosen, generally corrosion resistance and thermal resistance are high, it is comparatively cheap, and the quartz member also with easy processing is used abundantly.

[0012]

All over the crystal growth furnace which consists of a quartz member, when a hot wall type crystal growth method performs GaN crystal growth, there is a problem that an auto dope is carried out during the crystal with which Si produced by the deficit of a quartz member under the corrosive ambient atmosphere grows. The amount of Si by which an auto dope is carried out is about 1x1016 cm-3 at least, and when many, it reaches even in the second half of 1017 cm-three set. Since the amount of Si mixed in a crystal has the inclination for HCl introduced in the furnace to be influenced by the rate of reacting with Ga, it will change with the residues of Ga raw material. If the auto dope of Si furthermore takes place, it will become difficult to control the carrier concentration under GaN crystal which grows to a desired value. It becomes difficult to control carrier concentration in not more than 1x1018 cm-3 to a desired value especially, or to reproduce carrier concentration. By the approach of the patent reference 1 and 2, since the auto dope of such Si took place, the problem was in the controllability and repeatability of carrier concentration under crystal.

As the auto dope of Si does not take place, in order to control the amount of mixing of Si only by control of flow of doping material gas, the cure which coats the front face of a quartz ingredient with corrosion resistance / heat-resistant ingredients, such as PAIRORI tick boron nitride (pBN), by CVD etc. is performed that what is necessary is just to use the ingredient which does not contain Si, but since coating of a large-sized member is very [technically difficultly and] high cost, it has seldom spread. Moreover, when it coats with pBN etc., there is also a demerit of the transparency of a quartz member being lost and being hard coming to observe the inside of a furnace.

Therefore, the purpose of this invention is offering the approach and equipment which can manufacture an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal by hydride vapor growth at easy and low cost, doping a silicon element using the crystal growth furnace which used the quartz member, as it is also at the outstanding controllability and repeatability. [Means for Solving the Problem]

An example is taken by the above-mentioned purpose. Wholeheartedly as a result of research this invention persons From the supply pipe of the hydrogen halide for III group metal halogenide generation, and the second different supply pipe By introducing hydrogen halide into a crystal growth furnace further, letting it pass to the flow conduit which consists of a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient, leading on a substrate, and doping the silicon element contained in said flow conduit to an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal It hit on an idea of the ability of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal to be manufactured by hydride vapor growth at easy and low cost to a header and this invention, doping a silicon element using the crystal growth furnace which used the quartz member, as it is also at the outstanding controllability and repeatability.

[0016]

Namely, the manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal of this invention Hydrogen halide is supplied to the III group metal source laid all over the crystal growth furnace. Make both react, make the halogenide of said III group metal generate, and gaseous phase reaction of the nitrogen-containing compound gas is carried out to said obtained III group metal halogenide. It is what is depended on the hydride vapor growth which grows up an III group nitride crystal on a substrate. By introducing hydrogen halide into said crystal growth furnace further from the supply pipe of the hydrogen halide for said III group metal halogenide generation, and the second different supply pipe, letting it pass to the flow conduit which consists of a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient, and leading on said substrate It is characterized by doping the silicon element contained in said flow conduit to said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal.

[0017]

It is desirable to use a quartz or quartz glass as a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient which constitutes said flow conduit. It is desirable to prepare the meandering section for increasing a touch area with the hydrogen halide for said silicon element dope in said flow conduit. It is desirable to prepare at least one inner brim and to form said meandering section in said flow conduit.

[0018]

As for the amount control of dopes of said silicon element to said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal, it is desirable that accommodation of the hydrogen halide flow rate which said flow conduit is made to pass, and/or the temperature control of said flow conduit perform. It is desirable to adjust said flow conduit in temperature of 800-1,150 degrees C.

[0019]

It is in the middle of growth of said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal, and the growth interruption process which carries out predetermined time interruption of the feeding of said III group metal halogenide to said substrate may be established, and, thereby, the doping effectiveness of said silicon element to said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal improves. As for the time amount of said growth interruption, considering as 1 - 40 seconds is desirable. It is desirable to set the amount of dopes of said silicon element in said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal to 1x1016-1x1020 cm-3.

The gallium nitride crystal with which said silicon element was doped as said III group nitride system semiconducting crystal can be preferably manufactured by using ammonia as said nitrogen-containing compound gas, using a hydrogen chloride as hydrogen halide said object for III group metal halogenide generation, and for said silicon element dope, using a gallium as said III group metal.

[0021]

Tubing with which the hydride vapor growth equipment of this invention supplies the III group metal source and the hydrogen halide to which it is made to react, And it has the furnace which it has [furnace] tubing which supplies nitrogen-containing compound gas, carries out gaseous phase reaction of said nitrogen-containing compound gas to the III group metal halogenide obtained by making said III group metal and said hydrogen halide react, and grows up an III group nitride crystal on a substrate. It is characterized by furthermore having the second tubing which supplies hydrogen halide to said crystal growth furnace, and the flow conduit which draws the hydrogen halide which introduced from said second supply pipe on said substrate.

[0022]

It is desirable to have a means to heat said III group metal source, said flow conduit, and said substrate. As for said heating means, it is desirable that it is independently controllable respectively in the temperature of the upstream field where said III group metal source and said flow conduit have been arranged, and the temperature of the downstream field where said substrate has been arranged.

[Effect of the Invention]

100231

According to this invention, an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal can be manufactured by hydride vapor growth at easy and low cost, doping Si as it is also at the outstanding controllability and repeatability, since the amount of auto dopes of Si is controllable without being accompanied by use of Si doping material gas. Moreover, according to this invention, since Si doping material gas is not used, the miniaturization of hydride vapor growth equipment is possible. The III group nitride system semiconducting crystal obtained by manufacture of this invention is suitable for III group nitride system semiconductor devices, such as a laser diode (LD) and a light emitting diode (LED). [Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention]

[0024]

Hereafter, the manufacture approach of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal of this invention and a manufacturing installation are explained to a detail with reference to a drawing.

[1] Hydride vapor growth equipment

Drawing 1 shows an example of equipment [hydride vapor growth equipment (HVPE growth equipment)] which manufactures the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal of this invention. As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, HVPE growth equipment is (a). The outer tube which extends horizontally from one medial surface of the crystal growth furnace 1, and constitutes the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for silicon (element Si) auto dope control, The double pipe 10 which consists of an inner tube which constitutes the hydrogen halide flow conduit 3 for III group supply, (b) The hydrogen halide supply pipe 30 for III group supply which is open for free passage from an external source of supply to the hydrogen halide flow conduit 3 for III group supply, (c) The hydrogen halide supply pipe 20 for Si auto dope control which is open for free passage from an external source of supply to the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control, and 20, (d) The nitrogen-containing compound gas supply line 4 which a double pipe 10 is formed up and down, and is open for free passage in the crystal growth furnace 1 from an external source of supply, and 4, (e) The substrate holder 50 currently supported free [rotation] with the holder revolving shaft 51, and (f) It has the upstream heater 7 and downstream heater 7' which were prepared in the perimeter of the crystal growth furnace 1 and which are a cylinder-like respectively. The exhaust port 6 into which the gas after a reaction is made to flow is established in the crystal growth furnace 1. Vacuum suction is possible by evacuation equipment through an exhaust port 6 if needed.

As for the wall of the crystal growth furnace 1, it is desirable to consist of a viewpoint to a quartz or quartz glass, such as thermal resistance, corrosion resistance, low-cost-izing, and transparency. In this invention, since the silicon element (Si) produced when the wall suffered a loss by corrosive [of hydrogen halide] is doped by the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal in case hydrogen halide passes a flow conduit 2, a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient is used as an ingredient which constitutes a double pipe 10. As a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient, a quartz, quartz glass, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, and silicon are desirable, and a viewpoint to a quartz and quartz glass, such as corrosion resistance, low-cost-izing, and transparency, are more desirable.

[0026]

As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, as for the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control, it is desirable to have the meandering section 21 for increasing a touch area with hydrogen halide. Since the contacting efficiency of a heat-resistant silicon content ingredient and hydrogen halide improves by increasing the wall of a flow conduit 2, and the touch area of hydrogen halide, control of the amount of Si dopes becomes easy. The meandering section 21 can be formed by forming an inner brim 22 in a flow conduit 2, preparing a projection in a flow conduit 2, or considering as the structure where the wall of a flow conduit 2 was made to move in a zigzag direction, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

Although the double pipe 10 constitutes the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control, and the hydrogen halide flow conduit 3 for III group supply, respectively independent tubing may constitute not the meaning limited to using a double pipe 10 but the flow conduits 2 and 3 from the example shown in drawing 1.

[0028]

To be shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, when HVPE growth equipment has the upstream heater 7 and downstream heater 7' as a heating means, the temperature of the downstream field (growth field) where temperature, and the III group metal halogenide and nitrogen-containing compound gas of the upstream field where the III group metal source 8 and the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control are mainly heated react, and an III group nitride crystal grows is independently controllable. However, the structure which allotted only downstream heater 7' as it was not necessary to necessarily have both the upstream heater 7 and downstream heater 7' and was shown in <u>drawing 2</u> is sufficient. In the case of the equipment shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the temperature of the III group metal source 8 is controllable in a predetermined temperature requirement by adjusting the temperature of a downstream heater by being able to adjust the temperature of the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control, and changing the horizontal location of the III group metal source 8 within a flow conduit 3, and adjusting the distance of the III group metal source 8 and downstream heater 7'. As shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and 2, the temperature of an upstream field can be measured with the thermocouple 12 installed in the boat 11 into which the III group metal source 8 is put, and the temperature of a growth field can be measured with the thermocouple 13 installed in the substrate holder 50.

Although the HVPE growth equipment shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and 2 has a horizontal-type crystal-growth furnace, as long as the hydrogen halide supply pipe 20 for Si auto dope control and a flow conduit 2 are had, the application to the equipment which has various crystal-growth furnaces of a format, such as a vertical mold, a planetary type (type to which vapor growth of the compound semiconductor layer is carried out on the substrate held at the susceptor which is equipped with the substrate rolling mechanism of a planetary mold, and rotates by the substrate rolling mechanism), and a barrel type, is possible for the HVPE growth equipment of this invention.

[0030]

[2] The manufacture approach of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal

How to manufacture an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal is explained using the HVPE growth equipment shown in <u>drawing 1</u> below. A substrate 5 is first installed in the substrate holder 50, and the boat 11 containing the III

group metal source 8 is laid in the hydrogen halide flow conduit 3 for III group supply. The crystal growth furnace 1 is heated to predetermined temperature, and the hydrogen halide for III group supply, nitrogen-containing compound gas, and the hydrogen halide for Si auto dope control are introduced from supply pipes 30 and 4, 4 and 20, and 20, respectively. The hydrogen halide for III group supply reacts with the III group metal source 8, and the generated III group metal halogenide passes a flow conduit 3 with carrier gas, and mixes it with the nitrogen-containing compound gas which has flowed in the direction of a substrate with carrier gas in accordance with the outer wall of a double pipe 10. When nitrogen-containing compound gas carries out gaseous phase reaction to the mixed III group metal halogenide, the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal layer 9 carries out vapor growth on a substrate 5. Although manufacture of an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal is usually performed by ordinary pressure, you may carry out under reduced pressure if needed. As carrier gas which circulates the hydrogen halide for III group supply, and nitrogen-containing compound gas, H2 and N2 are desirable.

In case the hydrogen halide for Si auto dope control passes a flow conduit 2, after it incorporates Si produced when the wall suffered a loss by corrosive [of hydrogen halide], it reaches on a substrate 5. Si which reached on the substrate 5 is doped to the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal in vapor growth. As for the hydrogen halide for Si auto dope control, it is desirable to make it circulate with carrier gas. Also as for the carrier gas which circulates the hydrogen halide for Si auto dope control, H2 and N2 are desirable. [0032]

There is especially no limit in the class of III group nitride system semiconducting crystal manufactured by the approach of this invention. The III group nitride system semiconducting crystal which can grow by the conventional HVPE method can be grown up also in this invention. Single crystals, such as gallium nitride (GaN), indium nitride (InN), alumimium nitride (AlN), an indium nitride gallium (InGaN), and an alumimium nitride gallium (AlGaN), can be manufactured preferably, and, specifically, gallium nitride (GaN) can be manufactured more preferably.

[0033]

The case where gallium nitride (GaN) is manufactured below is taken for an example, and how to manufacture an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal is explained to a detail. As the gallium (Ga) source, Ga is desirable. As nitrogen-containing compound gas, ammonia (NH3) is desirable. However, nitrogen-containing compound gas is not limited when consisting only of a nitrogen-containing compound, but it may contain other V group compound gas according to the purpose in the range which does not check the effectiveness of this invention. The gas of the compound containing Lynn, arsenic, etc. is mentioned as other V group compound gas. Therefore, as long as there is especially no

notice, the vocabulary "nitrogen-containing compound gas" used in this specification should be understood to be a thing containing both a nitrogen-containing compound simple substance, and V group compound gas besides nitrogen-containing compound +. As the hydrogen halide for III group supply, and hydrogen halide for Si auto dope control, a hydrogen chloride (HCl), a hydrogen bromide (HBr), hydrogen iodide (HI), and hydrogen fluoride (HF) are mentioned, and HCl is desirable especially. When using HF, it dilutes with carrier gas to very thin concentration so that the crystal growth furnace 1 and a flow conduit 2 may not be damaged.

When NH3 is used as nitrogen-containing compound gas, using HCl as hydrogen halide for III group supply, using Ga as an III group metal, it is the following type within a flow conduit 3 (1).:

2Ga+2HCl -> 2GaCl+H2 -- (1)

GaCl generates according to the reaction which is alike and is expressed more, and it is the following formula on a substrate 5 (2).:

GaCl+NH3 -> GaN+HCl+H2 -- (2)

According to the reaction which is alike and is expressed more, GaN carries out vapor growth. [0035]

As for HCl for Si auto dope control, it is desirable to contact NH3 on a substrate 5 as mentioned above. If it reacts with NH3 before HCl for Si auto dope control reaches on a substrate 5, NH4Cl will generate. If NH4Cl generates, NH3 which contributes to growth of GaN will be consumed, and the problem that a growth rate becomes slow will arise. For this reason, HCl supplied for the purpose of the auto dope of Si is made to reach on a substrate 5 by the independent flow conduit 2 so that Ga source and NH3 may not be contacted as shown in drawing 1. in addition, excessive HCl is supplied to the hydrogen halide flow conduit 3 for III group supply, and unreacted -- although the auto dope of the Si can be carried out also by increasing HCl, if the independent flow conduit 2 is not used like this invention, control of the amount of Si dopes is difficult.

[0036]

The amount of Si dopes to an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal is controllable by adjusting the temperature of the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control, and/or the speed of supply of HCl for Si auto dope control.

[0037]

As for the temperature of the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control, it is desirable to control at 800-1,150 degrees C. If this temperature is made into less than 800 degrees C, since the temperature of the Ga source 8 which becomes almost equal to the temperature of a flow conduit 2 will become less than 800 degrees C, the problem of generation reacting [of GaCl] becoming inadequate, a GaN crystal growth rate falling or the repeatability of GaN crystal growth worsening arises. If this temperature is 1,150-degree-C super-**(ed), since the reactivity of material gas will become high too much on the other hand, GaN deposits in the exhaust nozzle of a double pipe 10, and the problem of the GaN rate of crystal growth on a substrate 5 falling, or the homogeneity of field internal division cloth getting worse arises. Since those softening temperatures are about 1,200 degrees C when a quartz member furthermore constitutes the crystal growth furnace 1 and a flow conduit 2, and temperature of a flow conduit 2 is 1,150-degree-C super-**(ed), if strong corrosive HCl and NH3 are passed, it will lead also to being accompanied by risk of having called it leak of gas, and the burst of the crystal growth furnace 1. As for the temperature of a flow conduit 2, it is more desirable to control at 850-1,100 degrees C.

It is desirable to set each partial pressure of GaCl in a growth field, and NH3 and HCl to 193 - 1,930 Pa, 2,895 - 9,650 Pa, and 19 - 676 Pa under ordinary pressure, respectively. Thereby, there are few crystal defects and the GaN crystal by which it was controlled by the range where the amount of Si dopes is suitable is obtained. It is desirable to set the speed of supply of HCl for III group supply to 20 - 200 sccm, to set the speed of supply of NH3 to 300 - 1,000 sccm, and to set the speed of supply of HCl for Si auto dope control to 2 - 70 sccm, in order to make each partial pressure of GaCl, and NH3 and HCl into the above-mentioned range, for example, when the total quantity of gas flow is 10.5 slm. [0039]

Although the approach of controlling the amount of Si dopes by controlling the flow rate of HCl which passes a flow conduit 2 is simple when using the HVPE growth equipment shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the amount of Si dopes is controllable by the temperature control of a flow conduit 2 by arranging a flow conduit 2 to a desired temperature field, and securing the tube length of sufficient die length, when the temperature distribution in a furnace have been grasped.

[0040]

It is desirable to control the temperature of a growth field at 800-1,150 degrees C. If temperature of a growth field is made into less than 800 degrees C, a GaN crystal growth rate will become slow. On the other hand, if temperature of a growth field is made into 1,150 degrees C or more, the reactivity of material gas will become high too much as mentioned above. As for the temperature of a growth field, it is more desirable to control at 850-1,100 degrees C. [0041]

In order to increase the amount of Si dopes to a GaN crystal, the growth interruption process which carries out predetermined time interruption of the feeding of GaCl to a substrate 5 in the middle of GaN crystal growth may be established. Although the time amount which interrupts growth should be suitably controlled according to the speed of supply and reaction temperature of each material gas, it is desirable to consider as 1 - 40 seconds generally, thereby, carrier concentration can be controlled with a sufficient precision, and a flat semi-conductor layer is obtained. If growth downtime is made into less than 1 second, improvement in doping effectiveness cannot be desired. On the other hand, if growth downtime is made longer than 40 seconds, even if it is ruined with a pyrolysis etc. and it resumes growth after

that, a flat epitaxial front face will no longer be obtained, and the problem that the amount of Si dopes becomes a saturation inclination further will arise.

[0042]

When establishing a growth interruption process, a growth interruption process and a growth process are repeated by turns until a GaN crystal generally becomes desired thickness. As for the time amount of a growth process, considering as 5 - 600 seconds is desirable. It is desirable to circulate only carrier gas at the time of growth interruption, or to circulate the hydrogen halide for Si auto dope control with carrier gas.

[0043]

From viewpoints, such as growth time amount and cost reduction, the minimum of a GaN crystal growth rate has 10 or more desirable micrometer/h, and its 20 or more micrometer/h is more desirable. From a viewpoint which secures high crystallinity, the upper limit of a GaN crystal growth rate has desirableh in 500micrometers /or less, and is more desirable. [of 300 or less micrometer/h]

As an ingredient which constitutes a substrate 5, sapphire (aluminum 203), silicon carbide (SiC), a zinc oxide (ZnO), a gallium acid lithium (LiGaO2), a spinel (MgAl 2O4), silicon (Si), gallium phosphide (GaP), gallium arsenide (GaAs), etc. are mentioned. It is desirable to use sapphire (aluminum 2O3), silicon carbide (SiC), a gallium acid lithium (LiGaO2), a spinel (MgAl 2O4), or silicon (Si) from a viewpoint of stability over an elevated temperature as an ingredient which constitutes a substrate 5 especially.

The amount of Si dopes under GaN crystal is controllable by the manufacture approach described above in beyond 1x1016 cm-3. Although there is especially no limit in the upper limit of the amount of Si dopes, it is desirable that it is less than [1x1020 cm-3]. n mold carrier concentration becomes high and conductivity improves so that the amount of Si dopes becomes high, but it is for crystallinity to fall when 1x1020 cm-3 are exceeded. n mold carrier concentration of a GaN crystal becomes almost equal to the amount of Si dopes. Although the amount of Si dopes should be suitably controlled according to the device made into the purpose, it is more desirable to be referred to as 1x1016-1x1019 cm-3 generally, and it is desirable to especially be referred to as 1x1017-1x1019 cm-3.

Although the magnitude of dispersion in the carrier concentration of the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal obtained by the approach of this invention changes with the amount of Si dopes, the speed of supply of the hydrogen halide for Si auto dope control at the time of manufacture, temperature of the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control at the time of manufacture, etc., it is less than **20% in the amount of Si dopes of 1x1016-1x1020 cm-3. Magnitude of dispersion in carrier concentration is made so small that [, so that the speed of supply of the hydrogen halide for Si auto dope control is made low, and] temperature of the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control is made low.

[0047]

The template by which the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal layer 9 was formed in the substrate 5 by the approach of this invention can be used as an III group nitride system semiconducting crystal substrate. Moreover, the III group nitride system semiconducting crystal 9 obtained by removing a substrate 5 from a template may be used as an independence substrate. An "independence substrate" not only can hold its configuration, but means the substrate which has the reinforcement which is extent which un-arranging does not produce in handling here. In order to have such reinforcement, it is desirable to set thickness of an independence substrate to 200 micrometers or more. Moreover, it is desirable to set thickness of an independence substrate to 1mm or less in consideration of the ease of the cleavage after component formation etc. In 1mm **, cleavage becomes difficult and irregularity arises in a cleavage plane. When it applies as a result, for example, semiconductor laser etc., degradation of the device property by the reflective loss poses a problem. As the removal approach of a substrate 5, physical etching by etching by mechanical polish and strong-base nature or the strong acid nature chemical, the electric charge beam, or the neutral beam etc. is mentioned, for example. [0048]

What is necessary is just to form semiconductor device structure on the crystal layer 9 of a template, or an independence substrate, in order to produce an III group nitride system semiconductor device using the template or independence substrate obtained by the approach of this invention. when forming semiconductor device structure especially on an independence substrate, the design degree of freedom of semiconductor device structure is markedly alike, and improves. The III group nitride system semiconducting crystal obtained by manufacture of this invention is suitable for III group nitride system semiconductor devices, such as a laser diode (LD) and a light emitting diode (LED).

Although the following examples explain this invention to a detail further, this invention is not limited to these examples.

[Example] [0050]

The example 1 of reference

The GaN crystal layer was formed using the equipment shown in drawing 1.

Ga source temperature: 850 950 or 1100 degrees C Substrate holder temperature: 1050 degrees C

Substrate: Sapphire

Crystal-growth furnace: High grade quartz

Pressure: Ordinary pressure

Growth time amount: 360 minutes The total quantity of gas flow: 10.5 slm

50 sccm supply of the HCl was carried out from the supply pipe 30, and 250 sccm supply of NH3 was respectively carried out from a supply pipe 4 and 4. Nitrogen was used as carrier gas which circulates each material gas. Formation of a GaN crystal layer was repeated 10 times at each Ga source temperature. Thickness in case Ga source temperature is 850 degrees C was 470 micrometers by the average in the core. obtained every -- a GaN crystal -- van der Paw -- carrier concentration was investigated by law. A result is shown in Table 1 and drawing 3, and 4. [0051]

[Table 1]

成長回数	Gaソース温度別キャリア濃度(cm·3)					
(回)	850℃	950℃	1100℃			
i	1.37×10 ¹⁷	4.36×10 ¹⁷	9.68×10 ¹⁷			
2	1.98×10 ¹⁷	4.62×10 ¹⁷	9.83×10 ¹⁷			
3	1.93×10 ¹⁷	5.15×10 ¹⁷	1.03×10 ¹⁸			
4	2.03×10 ¹⁷	5.14×10 ¹⁷	9.97×10 ¹⁷			
5	2.14×10 ¹⁷	5.19×10 ¹⁷	1.2×10 ¹⁸			
6	1.59×10 ¹⁷	5.31×10 ¹⁷	9.85×10 ¹⁷			
7	2.07×10^{17}	4.38×10 ¹⁷	9.72×10^{17}			
8	1.54×10^{17}	4.87×10^{17}	9.94×10 ¹⁷			
9	1.79×10 ¹⁷	5.02×10 ¹⁷	1.11×10 ¹⁸			
10	2.11×10 ¹⁷	5.38×10^{17}	1.07×10 ¹⁸			

00521

By controlling Ga source temperature showed that the carrier concentration under crystal was controllable with a sufficient precision in it being also at the outstanding repeatability from Table 1, <u>drawing 3</u>, and 4. However, the range which can control carrier concentration was as narrow as 1x1017 cm-3-1x1018 cm-3, and the inclination for carrier concentration to be saturated with a high carrier concentration side was seen. Since this did not introduce HCl for Si auto dope control, it is considered to originate in a means to promote the auto dope of Si positively having been inadequate. [0053]

Example 1

Temperature of the hydrogen halide flow conduit 2 for Si auto dope control which consists of a high grade quartz was made into 850 degrees C using the growth equipment shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, and the GaN crystal layer was formed in the flow conduit 2 like the example 1 of reference except having led on the substrate 5 through a supply pipe 20 and HCl introduced from 20. A gas supply line 20 and the total flow of HCl supplied from 20 were changed with 5, 10, 30, and 50 sccm, and formation of a GaN crystal layer was repeated 6 times on each flow rate conditions. Whenever it formed each GaN crystal layer, additional charge of the part for consumed Ga source was carried out, and it controlled so that the early amount of Ga sources always became fixed. The carrier concentration of each obtained GaN crystal was investigated. A result is shown in Table 2 and <u>drawing 5</u>, and 6.

[Table 2]

成長回数 (回)	HCl 流量別キャリア濃度 (cm·3)						
	0 sccm	5 sccm	10 sccm	30 sccm	50 sccm		
1	1.37×10 ¹⁷	2.51×10 ¹⁷	4.53×10 ¹⁷	1.82×10 ¹⁸	3.54×10 ¹⁸		
2	1.98×10 ¹⁷	2.84×10 ¹⁷	3.98×10 ¹⁷	2.03×10 ¹⁸	4.52×10 ¹⁸		
3	1.93×10 ¹⁷	2.35×10 ¹⁷	4.83×10 ¹⁷	1.82×10 ¹⁸	4.1×10 ¹⁸		
4	2.03×10 ¹⁷	2.41×10 ¹⁷	3.68×10 ¹⁷	1.68×10 ¹⁸	3.14×10 ¹⁸		
5	2.14×10 ¹⁷	2.98×10 ¹⁷	4.59×10 ¹⁷	2.14×10 ¹⁸	3.59×10 ¹⁸		
6	1.59×10 ¹⁷	2.57×10 ¹⁷	4.9×10 ¹⁷	1.71×10 ¹⁸	3.98×10 ¹⁸		

[0055]

By controlling the flow rate of the HCl gas supplied on a substrate 5 by the flow conduit 2 from Table 2 and drawing 5, and 6 showed that the carrier concentration under crystal was controllable with a sufficient precision in it being also at the outstanding repeatability. The range of the carrier concentration under crystal is 1×1017 cm-3-5x1018 cm-3, and the crystal which has sufficiently high carrier concentration although the low electrode of contact resistance is attached was obtained.

[0056]

Example 2

The GaN crystal layer was formed like the example 1 except the HCl flow rate for Si auto dope having prepared the growth interruption process in the bottom of the condition of 5sccm(s). Growth downtime was made into 2 seconds, 5 seconds, 15 seconds, 30 seconds, and 60 seconds, and growth time amount was made into 300 seconds. Only carrier gas was passed at the time of growth interruption. An experimental result is shown in Table 3 and drawing 7, and 8. [0057]

[Table 3]

成長回数 (回)	成長中断時間別キャリア濃度 (cm·3)						
	a 0 ·	2 s	5 s	15 в	30 s	60 s	
1	2.51×10 ¹⁷	3.93×10 ¹⁷	5.35×10 ¹⁷	1.5×10 ¹⁸	5.81×10 ¹⁸	7.71×1018	
2	2.84×10 ¹⁷	3.71×10 ¹⁷	5.34×10 ¹⁷	1.42×10 ¹⁸	5.94×10 ¹⁸	7.53×10 ¹⁸	
3	2.35×10 ¹⁷	3.98×10 ¹⁷	5.58×10 ¹⁷	1.49×10 ¹⁸	6.1×10 ¹⁸	7.62×10 ¹⁸	
4	2.41×10 ¹⁷	3.81×10 ¹⁷	5.47×10 ¹⁷	1.42×10 ¹⁸	6.02×10 ¹⁸	7.88×10 ¹⁸	
5	2.98×10 ¹⁷	4.09×10 ¹⁷	5.39×10 ¹⁷	1.39×10 ¹⁸	6.13×10 ¹⁸	7.74×10 ¹⁸	
6	2.57×10 ¹⁷	4.0×10 ¹⁷	5.5×10 ¹⁷	1.53×10 ¹⁸	5.97×10 ¹⁸	7.55×10 ¹⁸	

[0058]

Table 3 and drawing 7, and 8 showed that carrier concentration could be raised with the repeatability held which was excellent by establishing a growth interruption process. However, when downtime was 60 seconds, the front face of a GaN crystal layer is ruined a little, and it was inferior to surface smoothness. Moreover, carrier concentration was a

saturation inclination when downtime was made into 60 seconds (carrier concentration was measured after grinding a front face.).

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0059]

[Drawing 1] It is the outline sectional view showing an example of the hydride vapor growth equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the outline sectional view showing another example of the hydride vapor growth equipment of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the relation between the count of growth, and carrier concentration about each GaN crystal of the example 1 of reference.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph with which Ga source temperature dependence of carrier concentration is expressed about each GaN crystal of the example 1 of reference.

[Drawing 5] It is the graph which shows the relation between the count of growth, and carrier concentration about each GaN crystal of an example 1.

[Drawing 6] It is the graph with which the HCl flow rate dependency of carrier concentration is expressed about each GaN crystal of an example 1.

[Drawing 7] It is the graph which shows the relation between the count of growth, and carrier concentration about each GaN crystal of an example 2.

[Drawing 8] It is the graph with which the growth downtime dependency of carrier concentration is expressed about each GaN crystal of an example 2.

[Description of Notations]

[0060]

- 1 ... Crystal growth furnace
- 2 ... Hydrogen halide flow conduit for Si auto dope control
- 3 ... Hydrogen halide flow conduit for III group supply
- 4 ... Nitrogen-containing compound gas supply line
- 5 ... Substrate
- 6 ... Exhaust port
- 7 7' ... Heater
- 8 ... III group metal source
- 9 ... III group nitride system semiconducting crystal layer
- 10 ... Double pipe
- 11 ... Boat
- 12 13 ... Thermocouple
- 20 ... Hydrogen halide supply pipe for Si auto dope control
- 21 ... Meandering section
- 22 ... Inner brim
- 30 ... Hydrogen halide supply pipe for III group supply
- 50 ... Substrate holder
- 51 ... Holder revolving shaft

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

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[Drawing 6] It is the graph with which the HCl flow rate dependency of carrier concentration is expressed about each GaN crystal of an example 1.

[Drawing 7] It is the graph which shows the relation between the count of growth, and carrier concentration about each GaN crystal of an example 2.

[Drawing 8] It is the graph with which the growth downtime dependency of carrier concentration is expressed about each GaN crystal of an example 2.

[Translation done.]

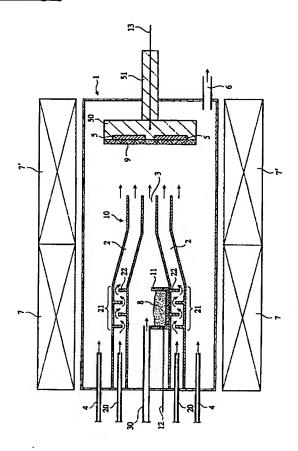
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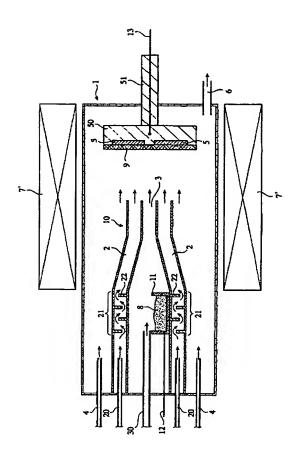
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DRAWINGS

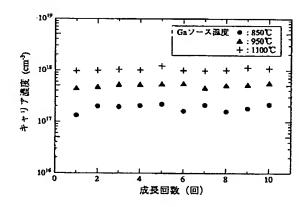
[Drawing 1]



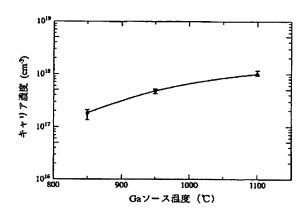
[Drawing 2]



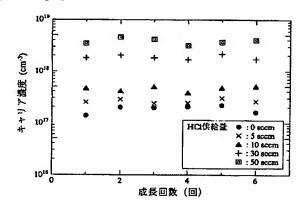
[Drawing 3]



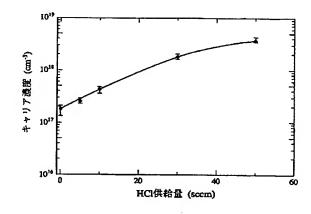
[Drawing 4]



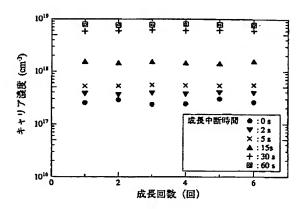
[Drawing 5]



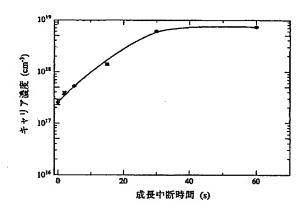
[Drawing 6]



[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 8]



[Translation done.]

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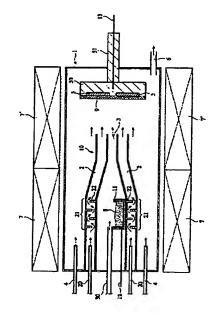
(54) 【発明の名称】 1 1 1 族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法及びハイドライド気相成長装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 石英部材を使用した結晶成長炉を用いて、優れた制御性及び再現性でもって珪素元素をドーブしながら、容易にかつ低いコストでIII族窒化物系半導体結晶をハイドライド気相成長法により製造できる方法及び装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 III族金属ハロゲン化物形成用のハロゲン化水素の供給管30と異なる第二の供給管20から、結晶成長炉1にさらにハロゲン化水素を導入し、耐熱性珪素含有材料からなる流通管2に通して基板5上に導き、流通管2に含まれている珪素元素をIII族窒化物系半導体結晶9にドープする。

【選択図】 図1



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

結晶成長炉中に載置したIII族金属ソースにハロゲン化水素を供給し、両者を反応させて 前記III族金属のハロゲン化物を生成させ、得られた前記III族金属ハロゲン化物と含窒素 化合物ガスを気相反応させて、基板上にIII族窒化物結晶を成長させるハイドライド気相 成長法によりIII族窒化物系半導体結晶を製造する方法において、前記III族金属ハロゲン 化物生成用のハロゲン化水素の供給管と異なる第二の供給管から前記結晶成長炉にさらに ハロゲン化水素を導入し、耐熱性珪素含有材料からなる流通管に通して前記基板上に導く ことにより、前記流通管に含まれている珪素元素を前記III族窒化物系半導体結晶にドー プすることを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法。

【請求項2】

請求項1に記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記流通管を構成する 耐熱性珪素含有材料として石英又は石英ガラスを用いることを特徴とするIII族窒化物系 半導体結晶の製造方法。

【請求項3】

請求項1又は2に記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記流通管に、 前記珪素元素ドープ用のハロゲン化水素との接触面積を増やすための蛇行部を設けること を特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法。

【請求項4】

請求項3に記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記流通管内に少なく とも一つの内鍔部を設けて前記蛇行部を形成することを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体 結晶の製造方法。

【請求項5】

請求項1~4のいずれかに記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記流 通管に通過させるハロゲン化水素の流量を調節することにより、前記III族窒化物系半導 体結晶への前記珪素元素のドープ量を制御することを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結 晶の製造方法。

【請求項6】

請求項1~5のいずれかに記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記流 通管の温度を調節することにより、前記III族窒化物系半導体結晶への前記珪素元素のド ープ量を制御することを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法。

【請求項7】

請求項 6 に記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記流通管を800~1,15 0℃の温度に調節することを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法。

【請求項8】

請求項1~7のいずれかに記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記III 族窒化物系半導体結晶の成長途中で、前記基板への前記III族金属ハロゲン化物の送給を 所定時間中断することを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法。

【請求項9】

請求項8に記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記中断時間を1~40 40 秒とすることを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法。

【請求項10】

請求項1~9のいずれかに記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記III 族窒化物系半導体結晶中の前記珪素元素のドープ量を $1 \times 10^6 \sim 1 \times 10^6$ om 3 とすること を特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法。

【請求項11】

請求項1~10のいずれかに記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記III 族金属としてガリウムを用い、前記III族金属ハロゲン化物生成用及び前記珪素元素ドー プ用のハロゲン化水素として塩化水素を用い、前記含窒素化合物ガスとしてアンモニアを 用いることにより、前記III族窒化物系半導体結晶として前記珪素元素がドープされた窒

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化ガリウム結晶を製造することを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法。 【請求項12】

請求項1~11のいずれかに記載のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法において、前記III 族金属ソース及び前記流通管が配置された上流側領域の温度と、前記基板が配置された下 流側領域の温度をそれぞれ独立に制御することを特徴とするIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の 製造方法。

【請求項13】

III族金属ソースと反応させるハロゲン化水素を供給する管、及び含窒素化合物ガスを供給する管を有し、前記III族金属と前記ハロゲン化水素を反応させることにより得られたIII族金属ハロゲン化物と前記含窒素化合物ガスを気相反応させて基板上にIII族窒化物結 10 晶を成長させる炉を備えたハイドライド気相成長装置において、ハロゲン化水素を前記結晶成長炉に供給する第二の管、及び前記第二の供給管から導入したハロゲン化水素を前記基板上に導く流通管を有することを特徴とするハイドライド気相成長装置。

【請求項14】

請求項13に記載のハイドライド気相成長装置において、前記流通管は耐熱性珪素含有材料からなることを特徴とするハイドライド気相成長装置。

【請求項15】

請求項14に記載のハイドライド気相成長装置において、前記耐熱性珪素含有材料は石英又は石英ガラスであることを特徴とするハイドライド気相成長装置。

【請求項16】

請求項13~15のいずれかに記載のハイドライド気相成長装置において、前記流通管は、その内部を通過するハロゲン化水素との接触面積を増やすための蛇行部を有することを特徴とするハイドライド気相成長装置。

【請求項17】

請求項16に記載のハイドライド気相成長装置において、前記蛇行部は前記流通管内に設けられた少なくとも一つの内鍔部により形成されていることを特徴とするハイドライド気相成長装置。

【請求項18】

請求項13~17のいずれかに記載のハイドライド気相成長装置において、前記III族金属ソース、前記流通管及び前記基板を加熱する手段を有することを特徴とするハイドライド気 30 相成長装置。

【請求項19】

請求項18に記載のハイドライド気相成長装置において、前記加熱手段は、前記III族金属ソース及び前記流通管が配置された上流側領域の温度と、前記基板が配置された下流側領域の温度をそれぞれ独立に制御可能であることを特徴とするハイドライド気相成長装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【技術分野】

[0001]

本発明は、ハイドライド気相成長法(HVPE法)によりIII族窒化物系半導体結晶を製造する方法及びその製造装置に関し、特にn型不純物としてSiを含有するIII族窒化物系半導体結晶を製造する方法及びハイドライド気相成長装置に関する。

【背景技術】

[0002]

窒化物半導体材料は禁制帯幅が充分大きく、バンド間遷移が直接遷移型であるため、短波長発光素子への適用が盛んに検討されている。また窒化物半導体材料は電子の飽和ドリフト速度が大きいこと、ヘテロ接合による2次元キャリアガスの利用が可能なこと等から、電子素子への応用も期待されている。

[0003]

結晶欠陥が比較的少ないIII族金属窒化物系結晶基板を得る方法として、サファイア等

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の異種基板上に、結晶成長速度の速いハイドライド気相成長法(HVPE)等の気相成長法を用いてGaN結晶を厚くエピタキシャル成長させ、成長終了後に下地基板を何らかの方法で除去し、残ったGaN結晶層を自立したGaN基板(GaN自立基板)として用いる方法が採用されている。

[0004]

GaN自立基板を得る方法として、ELO (Epitaxial Lateral Overgrowth) 法が知られている。ELO法は、下地基板に開口部を有するマスクを形成し、開口部からラテラル成長させることにより転位の少ないGaN層を得る方法である。特開平11-251253号は、ELO法を用いてサファイア基板上にGaN層を形成した後、サファイア基板をエッチング等により除去し、GaN自立基板を得ることを提案している。

[0005]

低転位のGaN自立基板を得る方法として、DEEP (Dislocation Elimination by the Epigrowth with Inverted-Pyramidal Pits) 法が開発された (例えばK. Motoki et. al., Jp n. J. Appl. Phys. Vol.40、特開2003—165799号等)。 DEEP法は、GaAs基板上にパターニングした窒化珪素等のマスクを用いてGaNを成長させることにより、結晶表面に意図的にファセット面で囲まれたピットを複数形成し、ピットの底部に転位を集積させることにより、その他の領域を低転位化するものである。

[0006]

低転位のGaN自立基板を得る方法として、VAS (Void-Assisted Separation) 法も提案されている [例えばY. Oshima et. al., Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. Vol.42 (2003) pp.L1-L3、特開2003-178984号等]。VAS法は、サファイア基板とGaN層との間にポイド層を介在させた形でGaN層を成長させ、成長終了後にポイド層を境にGaN層を剥離させるものである。【0007】

発光素子を製造するのに用いられるGaN基板としては、基板の裏面に電極を付けた上下電極構造のデバイスを製造するために、不純物の添加により導電性を高めたものが通常使用されている。デバイス構造を設計する際、エピタキシャル構造の最表面がP型層となるように設計することが多いので、通常GaN基板にn型の極性を与える。GaN基板にP型の極性を与えるには、Mgのドーピングを伴ってGaNを結晶成長させた後、熱処理や電子線照射による活性化処理を行う。

[0008]

n型のGaN結晶を、有機金属気相成長法(MOVPE法)で成長させる際には、通常モノシランやジシランをドーピング原料ガスに用いて珪素元素(Si)をドープする方法が採られている(例えば特開平3-252175号)。しかしHVPE法では、モノシランやジシランをドーピングガスに用いることができない。HVPE法は高温に加熱されたリアクタ壁に原料ガスが接触する、所謂ホットウォールタイプの結晶成長方式であるため、モノシランやジシランが基板に到達する前に分解してしまい、実効的に結晶中に取り込まれないためである。【0009】

そこで特開2000-91234号(特許文献 1)は、HVPE法による気相成長時に、SiH_x Cl_{4-x} (x =1~3)をドーピング原料ガスに用いてSiをドープしながらn型の窒化物系III-V族化合物半導体層を形成する方法を提案している。また特開2000-44400号(特許文献 2)は、原料 40ガスに不純物として含まれている酸素をドーパントとして用い、HVPE法によりn型導電性の窒化ガリウム単結晶基板を製造する方法を提案している。

[0010]

【特許文献 1】特開2000-91234号公報

【特許文献 2】特開2000-44400号公報

【発明の開示】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

[0011]

しかしHVPE法によりIII族金属窒化物を結晶成長させるには塩化水素やアンモニアといった腐食性ガスの存在下で、1000℃程度の高温にまで加熱する必要がある。このため結晶 50

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成長炉を構成する部材としては、腐食性雰囲気に対して耐食性を有する材料からなるものを選ばなければならず、一般的に耐食性及び耐熱性が高く、比較的安価で加工も容易な石 英部材が多用されている。

[0012]

石英部材からなる結晶成長炉中で、ホットウォールタイプの結晶成長方式によりGaN結晶の成長を行う場合、腐食性雰囲気下で石英部材の欠損により生じたSiが成長する結晶中にオートドープされるという問題がある。オートドープされるSiの量は少なくとも1×10 cm³程度であり、多い場合には10¹⁷ cm³台後半にまで達する。結晶に混入するSiの量は、炉内に導入したHCIがGaと反応する割合によって左右される傾向があるので、Ga原料の残量によって変化してしまう。さらにSiのオートドープが起こると、成長するGaN結晶中のキャリア濃度を所望の値に制御するのが困難になる。特に1×10¹⁸ cm³以下の範囲で、キャリア濃度を所望の値に制御したり、キャリア濃度を再現したりするのが困難になる。特許文献1及び2の方法では、このようなSiのオートドープが起こるので、結晶中のキャリア濃度の制御性及び再現性に問題があった。

[0013]

Siのオートドープが起こらないようにして、ドーピング原料ガスの流量制御だけでSiの 混入量を制御するためには、Siを含まない材料を用いればよく、例えば石英材料の表面にパイロリティックボロンナイトライド (pBN) 等の耐食性/耐熱性材料をCVD等でコーティングする対策が行われているが、大型部材のコーティングは技術的に難しく、また非常に高コストであるため、あまり普及していない。またpBN等でコーティングした場合、石英部材の透明性が失われて炉内が観察しにくくなるというデメリットもある。

[0014]

従って、本発明の目的は、石英部材を使用した結晶成長炉を用いて、優れた制御性及び再現性でもって珪素元素をドープしながら、容易にかつ低いコストでIII族窒化物系半導体結晶をハイドライド気相成長法により製造できる方法及び装置を提供することである。 【課題を解決するための手段】

[0015]

上記目的に鑑み鋭意研究の結果、本発明者らは、III族金属ハロゲン化物生成用のハロゲン化水素の供給管と異なる第二の供給管から、結晶成長炉にさらにハロゲン化水素を導入し、耐熱性珪素含有材料からなる流通管に通して基板上に導き、前記流通管に含まれて 30 いる珪素元素をIII族窒化物系半導体結晶にドープすることにより、石英部材を使用した結晶成長炉を用いて、優れた制御性及び再現性でもって珪素元素をドープしながら、容易にかつ低いコストでIII族窒化物系半導体結晶をハイドライド気相成長法により製造できることを見出し、本発明に想到した。

[0016]

すなわち、本発明のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法は、結晶成長炉中に載置したIII族金属ソースにハロゲン化水素を供給し、両者を反応させて前記III族金属のハロゲン化物を生成させ、得られた前記III族金属ハロゲン化物と含窒素化合物ガスを気相反応させて、基板上にIII族窒化物結晶を成長させるハイドライド気相成長法によるものであって、前記III族金属ハロゲン化物生成用のハロゲン化水素の供給管と異なる第二の供給管から前記結晶成長炉にさらにハロゲン化水素を導入し、耐熱性珪素含有材料からなる流通管に通して前記基板上に導くことにより、前記流通管に含まれている珪素元素を前記III族窒化物系半導体結晶にドープすることを特徴とする。

[0017]

前記流通管を構成する耐熱性珪素含有材料として石英又は石英ガラスを用いるのが好ましい。前記流通管に、前記珪素元素ドープ用のハロゲン化水素との接触面積を増やすための蛇行部を設けるのが好ましい。前記流通管内に少なくとも一つの内鍔部を設けて前記蛇行部を形成するのが好ましい。

[0018]

前記III族窒化物系半導体結晶への前記珪素元素のドープ量制御は、前記流通管に通過

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させるハロゲン化水素流量の調節、及び/又は前記流通管の温度調節により行うのが好ま しい。前記流通管を800~1,150℃の温度に調節するのが好ましい。

[0019]

前記III族窒化物系半導体結晶の成長途中で、前記基板への前記III族金属ハロゲン化物 の送給を所定時間中断する成長中断工程を設けてもよく、これにより前記III族窒化物系 半導体結晶への前記珪素元素のドーピング効率が向上する。前記成長中断の時間は1~40 秒とするのが好ましい。前記III族窒化物系半導体結晶中の前記珪素元素のドープ量を1× $10^{16} \sim 1 \times 10^{10}$ om 3 とするのが好ましい。

[0020]

前記III族金属としてガリウムを用い、前記III族金属ハロゲン化物生成用及び前記珪素 10 元素ドープ用のハロゲン化水素として塩化水素を用い、前記含窒素化合物ガスとしてアン モニアを用いることにより、前記III族窒化物系半導体結晶として前記珪素元素がドープ された窒化ガリウム結晶を好ましく製造できる。

[0021]

本発明のハイドライド気相成長装置は、III族金属ソースと反応させるハロゲン化水素 を供給する管、及び含窒素化合物ガスを供給する管を有し、前記III族金属と前記ハロゲ ン化水素を反応させることにより得られたIII族金属ハロゲン化物と前記含窒素化合物ガ スを気相反応させて基板上にIII族窒化物結晶を成長させる炉を備え、さらにハロゲン化 水素を前記結晶成長炉に供給する第二の管、及び前記第二の供給管から導入したハロゲン 化水素を前記基板上に導く流通管を有することを特徴とする。

[0022]

前記III族金属ソース、前記流通管及び前記基板を加熱する手段を有するのが好ましい 。前記加熱手段は、前記III族金属ソース及び前記流通管が配置された上流側領域の温度 と、前記基板が配置された下流側領域の温度をそれぞれ独立に制御可能であるのが好まし 61

【発明の効果】

[0023]

本発明によれば、Siのオートドープ量を制御できるので、Siドーピング原料ガスの使用 を伴わずに、優れた制御性及び再現性でもってSiをドープしながら、容易にかつ低いコス トでIII族窒化物系半導体結晶をハイドライド気相成長法により製造できる。また本発明 によれば、Siドーピング原料ガスを使用しないので、ハイドライド気相成長装置の小型化 が可能である。本発明の製造により得られるIII族窒化物系半導体結晶はレーザダイオー ド(LD)、発光ダイオード(LED)等のIII族窒化物系半導体デバイスに好適である。 【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

[0024]

以下、本発明のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法及び製造装置を、図面を参照して 詳細に説明する。

[1] ハイドライド気相成長装置

図1は本発明のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶を製造する装置 [ハイドライド気相成長装置 (HVPE成長装置)] の一例を示す。図1に示すように、HVPE成長装置は、(a) 結晶成長炉 40 1の一方の内側面から水平方向に延在し、珪素元素(Si) オートドープ制御用ハロゲン化 水素流通管 2 を構成する外管と、III族供給用ハロゲン化水素流通管 3 を構成する内管と からなる二重管10と、(b) 外部供給源からIII族供給用ハロゲン化水素流通管3に連通す るIII族供給用ハロゲン化水素供給管30と、(c) 外部供給源からSiオートドーブ制御用ハ ロゲン化水素流通管 2 に連通するSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素供給管20,20と、 (d) 二重管10の上下に設けられて外部供給源から結晶成長炉1内に連通する含窒素化合物 ガス供給管4,4と、(e) ホルダ回転軸51によって回転自在に支持されている基板ホルダ 50と、(f) 結晶成長炉1の周囲に設けられた各々円筒状の上流側ヒータ7及び下流側ヒー タ7'を有する。結晶成長炉1には反応後のガスを流出させる排気口6が設けられている 。必要に応じて排気口6を通して真空排気装置により真空吸引が可能である。

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[0025]

結晶成長炉1の壁は、耐熱性、耐腐食性、低コスト化、透明性等の観点から石英又は石英ガラスからなるのが好ましい。本発明では、ハロゲン化水素が流通管2を通過する際に、その内壁がハロゲン化水素の腐食性によって欠損することにより生じた珪素元素(Si)がIII族窒化物系半導体結晶にドープされるようにするため、二重管10を構成する材料として耐熱性珪素含有材料を用いる。耐熱性珪素含有材料としては、石英、石英ガラス、炭化珪素、窒化珪素及びシリコンが好ましく、耐腐食性、低コスト化、透明性等の観点から石英及び石英ガラスがより好ましい。

[0026]

図1に示すように、Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管 2 は、ハロゲン化水素 10 との接触面積を増やすための蛇行部21を有するのが好ましい。流通管 2 の内壁とハロゲン化水素の接触面積を増やすことにより、耐熱性珪素含有材料とハロゲン化水素の接触効率が向上するので、Siドープ量の制御が容易になる。蛇行部21は、例えば図1に示すように流通管 2 内に内鍔部22を設けたり、流通管 2 内に突起を設けたり、流通管 2 の壁を蛇行させた構造としたりすることにより形成できる。

[0027]

図1に示す例では、Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管2及びIII族供給用ハロゲン化水素流通管3を二重管10により構成しているが、二重管10を用いることに限定する趣旨ではなく、流通管2及び3をそれぞれ独立の管により構成してもよい。

[0028]

図1に示すように、HVPE成長装置が加熱手段として上流側ヒータ7及び下流側ヒータ7 を有することにより、主としてIII族金属ソース8及びSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管2が加熱される上流側領域の温度と、III族金属ハロゲン化物と含窒素化合物ガスとが反応してIII族窒化物結晶が成長する下流側領域(成長領域)の温度を独立に制御できる。但し必ずしも上流側ヒータ7及び下流側ヒータ7、の両方を備える必要はなく、図2に示すように下流側ヒータ7、のみを配した構造でもよい。図2に示す装置の場合、下流側ヒータの温度を調節することによりSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管2の温度を調節でき、また流通管3内でのIII族金属ソース8の水平方向位置を変えて、III族金属ソース8と下流側ヒータ7、の距離を調節することにより、III族金属ソース8の温度を所定の温度範囲内に制御することができる。図1及び2に示すように、上流側領域の温度はIII族金属ソース8を入れるボート11に設置した熱電対12により測定でき、成長領域の温度は基板ホルダ50に設置した熱電対13により測定できる。

[0029]

図1及び2に示すHVPE成長装置は横型結晶成長炉を有するが、Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素供給管20及び流通管2を有する限り、本発明のHVPE成長装置は縦型、プラネタリタイプ(プラネタリー型の基板回転機構を備え、基板回転機構によって回転するサセプタに保持された基板上に化合物半導体層を気相成長させるタイプ)、バレルタイプ等の様々な様式の結晶成長炉を有する装置への応用が可能である。

[0030]

[2] III族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造方法

以下図1に示すHVPE成長装置を用いて、III族窒化物系半導体結晶を製造する方法を説明する。まず基板ホルダ50に基板5を設置し、III族金属ソース8の入ったボート11をIII族供給用ハロゲン化水素流通管3内に載置する。結晶成長炉1を所定温度まで加熱し、III族供給用ハロゲン化水素、含窒素化合物ガス及びSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素を、それぞれ供給管30、4,4及び20,20から導入する。III族供給用ハロゲン化水素はII族金属ソース8と反応し、生成したIII族金属ハロゲン化物はキャリアガスにより流通管3を通過し、二重管10の外壁に沿ってキャリアガスにより基板方向に流れてきた含窒素化合物ガスと混合する。混合したIII族金属ハロゲン化物と含窒素化合物ガスが気相反応することにより、基板5上にIII族窒化物系半導体結晶層9が気相成長する。III族窒化物系半導体結晶の製造は通常常圧で行うが、必要に応じて減圧下で行ってもよい。III族供

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給用ハロゲン化水素及び含窒素化合物ガスを流通させるキャリアガスとしてはH.及びN.が 好ましい。

[0031]

Siオートドーブ制御用ハロゲン化水素は、流通管2を通過する際に、その内壁がハロゲン化水素の腐食性によって欠損することにより生じたSiを取り込んだ後、基板5上に到達する。基板5上に到達したSiを気相成長中のIII族窒化物系半導体結晶にドープする。Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素はキャリアガスにより流通させるのが好ましい。Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素を流通させるキャリアガスもH,及びN,が好ましい。【0032】

本発明の方法により製造するIII族窒化物系半導体結晶の種類に特に制限はない。従来のHVPE法により成長可能であるIII族窒化物系半導体結晶は、本発明においても成長させることができる。具体的には、窒化ガリウム (GaN) 、窒化インジウム (InN) 、窒化アルミニウム (AIN) 、窒化インジウムガリウム (InGaN) 、窒化アルミニウムガリウム (ATGaN) 等の単結晶を好ましく製造でき、窒化ガリウム (GaN) をより好ましく製造できる。【0033】

以下窒化ガリウム(GaN)を製造する場合を例にとり、III族窒化物系半導体結晶を製造する方法を詳細に説明する。ガリウム(Ga)ソースとしてはGaが好ましい。含窒素化合物ガスとしてはアンモニア(NH,)が好ましい。但し含窒素化合物ガスは、含窒素化合物のみからなる場合に限定されず、本発明の効果を阻害しない範囲で目的に応じて他のV族化合物ガスを含有しても良い。他のV族化合物ガスとしては、リン、砒素等を含む化合物のガスが挙げられる。従って、特に断りがない限り、本明細書において使用する用語「含窒素化合物ガス」は、含窒素化合物単体、及び含窒素化合物+他のV族化合物ガスの両方を含むものと理解すべきである。III族供給用ハロゲン化水素及びSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素としては塩化水素(HC1)、臭化水素(HBr)、ヨウ化水素(HI)及びフッ化水素(HF)が挙げられ、中でもHCIが好ましい。HFを用いる場合は、結晶成長炉1及び流通管2を破損しないように、キャリアガスで極希薄な濃度に希釈する。

[0034]

III族金属としてGaを用い、III族供給用ハロゲン化水素としてHCTを用い、含窒素化合物ガスとしてNH。を用いた場合、流通管3内で下記式(1):

 $2Ga + 2HCI \rightarrow 2GaCI + H, \dots (1)$

により表される反応に従ってGaC7が生成し、基板5上で下記式(2):

 $GaC1 + NH_1 \rightarrow GaN + HC1 + H_2 \cdots (2)$

により表される反応に従ってGaNが気相成長する。

[0035]

Siオートドープ制御用HC7は、上述のように基板5上でNH3と接触するのが好ましい。Siオートドープ制御用HC7が基板5上に到達する前にNH3と反応するとNH4C7が生成する。NH4C7が生成してしまうと、GaNの成長に寄与するNH3が消費され、成長速度が遅くなるという問題が生じる。このため図1に示すように、Siのオートドープを目的として供給するHC7は、Gaソース及びNH3と接触しないように、独立の流通管2により基板5上まで到達させる。なおIII族供給用ハロゲン化水素流通管3に過多のHC7を供給し、未反応HC7を増やすことによってもSiをオートドープできるが、本発明のように独立の流通管2を用いなければSiドープ量の制御が困難である。

[0036]

III族窒化物系半導体結晶へのSiドープ量は、Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管2の温度、及び/又はSiオートドープ制御用HCIの供給速度を調節することにより制御できる。

[0037]

Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管 2 の温度は800~1,150℃に制御するのが好ましい。この温度を800℃未満とすると、流通管 2 の温度とほぼ等しくなるGaソース 8 の温度が800℃未満となるので、GaClの生成反応が不十分となり、GaN結晶の成長速度が下が 50

ったり、GaN結晶成長の再現性が悪くなったりする等の問題が生じる。一方この温度を1,150℃超とすると、原料ガスの反応性が高くなり過ぎるので、二重管10の噴出口にGaNが析出してしまい、基板5上でのGaN結晶成長速度が低下したり、面内分布の均一性が悪化したりする等の問題が生じる。さらに結晶成長炉1及び流通管2を石英部材により構成する場合、流通管2の温度を1,150℃超とすると、それらの軟化点が約1,200℃であるため、腐食性の強いHCTやNH,を流すと、ガスのリークや結晶成長炉1の破裂といった危険を伴うことにもつながる。流通管2の温度は、850~1,100℃に制御するのがより好ましい。【0038】

成長領域におけるGaC1、NH,及UHC1の各分圧を、常圧下においてそれぞれ $193\sim1,930$ Pa、 $2,895\sim9,650$ Pa及 $U19\sim676$ Paとするのが好ましい。これにより結晶欠陥が少なく、SiF-プ量が適切な範囲に制御された<math>GaN結晶が得られる。GaC1、NH,及UHC1の各分圧を上記範囲にするために、例えば総ガス流量が10.5 SImO場合、III族供給用HC1の供給速度を $20\sim200$ SCCMとし、NH,の供給速度を $300\sim1,000$ SCCMとし、SiJートドープ制御用HC1の供給速度を $2\sim70$ SCCMとするのが好ましい。

[0039]

図2に示すHVPE成長装置を用いる場合は、流通管2を通過させるHCTの流量を制御することによりSiドープ量を制御する方法が簡便であるが、炉内の温度分布を把握した上で、所望の温度領域に流通管2が配置されるようにし、かつ十分な長さの管長を確保することにより、流通管2の温度制御によりSiドープ量を制御できる。

[0040]

成長領域の温度を800~1,150℃に制御するのが好ましい。成長領域の温度を800℃未満とすると、GaN結晶の成長速度が遅くなる。一方成長領域の温度を1,150℃以上とすると、上述のように原料ガスの反応性が高くなり過ぎる。成長領域の温度は850~1,100℃に制御するのがより好ましい。

[0041]

GaN結晶へのSiドープ量を増やすために、GaN結晶の成長途中において基板5へのGaClの送給を所定時間中断する成長中断工程を設けてもよい。成長を中断する時間は各原料ガスの供給速度や反応温度に応じて適宜制御すべきであるが、一般に1~40秒とするのが好ましく、これにより精度良くキャリア濃度を制御でき、かつ平坦な半導体層が得られる。成長中断時間を1秒未満とすると、ドーピング効率の向上が望めない。一方成長中断時間を40秒よりも長くすると、成長中の結晶界面が熱分解等により荒れてしまい、その後に成長を再開しても平坦なエピタキシャル表面が得られなくなり、さらにSiドープ量が飽和傾向になるといった問題が生じる。

[0042]

成長中断工程を設ける場合、一般的にGaN結晶が所望の膜厚になるまで成長中断工程と成長工程を交互に繰り返す。成長工程の時間は5~600秒とするのが好ましい。成長中断時にはキャリアガスのみを流通させるか、キャリアガスとともにSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素を流通させるのが好ましい。

[0043]

GaN結晶の成長速度の下限は、成長時間、コスト低減等の観点から、 10μ m/h以上が好ま 40 しく、 20μ m/h以上がより好ましい。GaN結晶の成長速度の上限は、高い結晶性を確保する観点から、 500μ m/h以下が好ましく、 300μ m/h以下がより好ましい。

[0044]

基板5を構成する材料としては、サファイア(Al_2O_3)、炭化珪素(SiC)、酸化亜鉛(ZnO)、ガリウム酸リチウム($LiGaO_2$)、スピネル($MgAl_2O_4$)、シリコン(Si)、燐化ガリウム(GaP)、砒化ガリウム(GaAs)等が挙げられる。中でも基板5を構成する材料として、高温に対する安定性の観点から、サファイア(Al_2O_3)、炭化珪素(SiC)、ガリウム酸リチウム($LiGaO_2$)、スピネル($MgAl_2O_4$)又はシリコン(Si)を用いるのが好ましい。

[0045]

以上述べた製造方法により、GaN結晶中のSiドープ量を 1×10^{16} cm 3 以上の範囲で制御できる。Siドープ量の上限に特に制限はないが、 1×10^{10} cm 3 以下であるのが好ましい。Siドープ量が高くなるほどn型キャリア濃度が高くなり、導電性が向上するが、 1×10^{10} cm 3 を超えると結晶性が低下するためである。GaN結晶のn型キャリア濃度はSiドープ量とほぼ等しくなる。Siドープ量は、目的とするデバイスに合わせて適宜制御すべきであるが、一般に $1\times10^{16}\sim1\times10^{19}$ cm 3 とするのがより好ましく、 $1\times10^{17}\sim1\times10^{19}$ cm 3 とするのが特に好ましい。

[0046]

本発明の方法により得られるIII族窒化物系半導体結晶のキャリア濃度のばらつきの大きさは、Siドープ量、製造時のSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素の供給速度、製造時 10のSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管2の温度等により異なるが、1×10%~1×10%のSiドープ量において±20%以内である。キャリア濃度のばらつきの大きさは、Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素の供給速度を低くする程、またSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素の供給速度を低くする程、またSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管2の温度を低くする程小さくできる。

本発明の方法により基板 5 にIII族窒化物系半導体結晶層 9 が形成されたテンプレートは、III族窒化物系半導体結晶基板として使用できる。またテンプレートから基板 5 を除去することにより得られる III族窒化物系半導体結晶 9 を自立基板として使用してもよい。ここで「自立基板」は、自らの形状を保持できるだけでなく、ハンドリングに不都合が生じない程度の強度を有する基板を意味する。このような強度を有するためには、自立基板の厚さを200 μ m以上とするのが好ましい。また素子形成後の劈開の容易性等を考慮し、自立基板の厚さを 1 mm以下とするのが好ましい。 1 mm超では劈開が困難となり、劈開面に凹凸が生じる。その結果、たとえば半導体レーザ等に適用した場合、反射のロスによるデバイス特性の劣化が問題となる。基板 5 の除去方法としては、例えば機械的研磨、強アルカリ性又は強酸性薬品によるエッチング、荷電ビーム又は中性ビームによる物理的エッ

[0048]

チング等が挙げられる。

本発明の方法により得られるテンプレート又は自立基板を用いてIII族室化物系半導体デバイスを作製するには、テンプレートの結晶層 9 上又は自立基板上に半導体素子構造を形成すればよい。特に自立基板上に半導体素子構造を形成する場合、半導体素子構造の設 30計自由度が格段に向上する。本発明の製造により得られるIII族窒化物系半導体結晶はレーザダイオード (LD)、発光ダイオード (LED) 等のIII族窒化物系半導体デバイスに好適である。

[0049]

本発明を以下の実施例によりさらに詳細に説明するが、本発明はこれらの例に限定されるものではない。

【実施例】

[0050]

参考例 1

図1に示す装置を用いてGaN結晶層を形成した。

Gaソース温度:850、950、1100℃

基板ホルダ温度:1050℃

基板:サファイア

結晶成長炉:高純度石英

圧力:常圧

成長時間:360分

総ガス流量:10.5 slm

供給管30からHCTを50 sccm供給し、供給管4,4からNH。を各々250 sccm供給した。各原料ガスを流通させるキャリアガスとして窒素を用いた。各Gaソース温度でGaN結晶層の形成を10回繰り返した。Gaソース温度が850℃の時の膜厚は中心部において平均値で470μ

mであった。得られた各GaN結晶について、van der Paw法によりキャリア濃度を調べた。 結果を表1及び図3、4に示す。

[0051]

【表1】

成長回数	Gaソース温度別キャリア濃度 (cm·8)					
(回)	850℃	950℃	1100℃			
1	1.37×10 ¹⁷	4.36×10 ¹⁷	9.68×1017			
2	1.98×10 ¹⁷	4.62×10 ¹⁷	9.83×1017			
3	1.93×10 ¹⁷	5.15×10 ¹⁷	1.03×1018			
4	2.03×10 ¹⁷	5.14×10 ¹⁷	9.97×10 ¹⁷			
5	2.14×10 ¹⁷	5.19×10 ¹⁷	1.2×10 ¹⁸			
6	1.59×10 ¹⁷	5.31×10 ¹⁷	9.85×1017			
7	2.07×10 ¹⁷	4.38×10 ¹⁷	9.72×1017			
8	1.54×10^{17}	4.87×10 ¹⁷	9.94×10 ¹⁷			
9	1.79×10 ¹⁷	5.02×10 ¹⁷	1.11×1018			
10	2.11×10 ¹⁷	5.38×10 ¹⁷	1.07×1018			

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[0052]

実施例1

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図1に示す成長装置を用いて、高純度石英からなるSiオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管2の温度を850℃とし、供給管20,20から導入したHCTを流通管2に通して基板5上に導いた以外は参考例1と同様にして、GaN結晶層を形成した。ガス供給管20,20から供給するHCTの総流量を5,10,30,50 sccmと変えて、各流量条件でGaN結晶層の形成を6回繰り返した。各GaN結晶層を形成する毎に、消費したGaソース分を追加チャージし、初期のGaソース量が常に一定になるように制御した。得られた各GaN結晶のキャリア濃度を調べた。結果を表2及び図5、6に示す。

[0054]

【表2】

成長回数	HCI 流量別キャリア濃度 (cm·3)						
(回)	0 sccm	5 sccm	10 sccm	30 sccm	50 sccm		
1	1.37×10 ¹⁷	2.51×1017	4.53×10 ¹⁷	1.82×10 ¹⁸	3.54×10 ¹⁸		
2	1.98×10 ¹⁷	2.84×10 ¹⁷	3.98×10 ¹⁷	2.03×10 ¹⁸	4.52×10 ¹⁸		
3	1.93×10 ¹⁷	2.35×1017	4.83×10 ¹⁷	1.82×10 ¹⁸	4.1×10 ¹⁸		
4	2.03×10 ¹⁷	2.41×1017	3.68×10 ¹⁷	1.68×10 ¹⁸	3.14×10 ¹⁸		
5	2.14×10 ¹⁷	2.98×1017	4.59×10 ¹⁷	2.14×10 ¹⁸	3.59×1018		
6	1.59×10 ¹⁷	2.57×10 ¹⁷	4.9×10 ¹⁷	1.71×10 ¹⁸	3.98×1018		

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[0055]

表2及び図5、6から、流通管2により基板5上に供給するHC1ガスの流量を制御することにより、結晶中のキャリア濃度を、優れた再現性でもって精度良く制御できることが分かった。結晶中のキャリア濃度は 1×10^{17} cm $^3\sim5\times10^{18}$ cm 3 の範囲であり、接触抵抗の低い電極を付けるのに十分高いキャリア濃度を有する結晶が得られた。

[0056]

実施例2

Siオートドープ用HCT流量が5 sccmの条件下において成長中断工程を設けた以外は実施例1と同様にして、GaN結晶層を形成した。成長中断時間は2秒、5秒、15秒、30秒及び60秒とし、成長時間は300秒とした。成長中断時にはキャリアガスのみを流した。実験結果を表3及び図7、8に示す。

[0057]

【表3】

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成長回数 (回)		成長中断時間別キャリア濃度 (cm·3)						
	. 0 в	2 s	5 s	15 s	30 s	60 s		
1	2.51×10 ¹⁷	3.93×1017	5.35×1017	1.5×1018	5.81×1018	7.71×1018		
2	2.84×1017	3.71×1017	5.34×10 ¹⁷	1.42×10 ¹⁸	5.94×10 ¹⁸	7.53×1018		
3	2.35×10 ¹⁷	3.98×1017	5.58×10 ¹⁷	1.49×1018	6.1×10 ¹⁸	7.62×1018		
4	2.41×10 ¹⁷	3.81×10 ¹⁷	5.47×10 ¹⁷	1.42×1018	6.02×1018	7.88×10 ¹⁸		
5	2.98×10 ¹⁷	4.09×1017	5.39×10 ¹⁷	1.39×10 ¹⁸	6.13×1018	7.74×1018		
6	2.57×10 ¹⁷	4.0×10 ¹⁷	5.5×10 ¹⁷	1.53×10 ¹⁸	5.97×10 ¹⁸	7.55×10 ¹⁸		

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[0058]

表3及び図7、8から、成長中断工程を設けることにより、優れた再現性を保持したままキャリア濃度を上げることができることが分かった。但し中断時間が60秒の場合、GaN

結晶層の表面が若干荒れており、平坦性に劣っていた。また中断時間を60秒とした場合、 キャリア濃度は飽和傾向であった(表面を研磨した後キャリア濃度を測定した。)。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- [0059]
- 【図1】本発明のハイドライド気相成長装置の一例を示す概略断面図である。
- 【図2】本発明のハイドライド気相成長装置の別の例を示す概略断面図である。
- 【図3】参考例1の各GaN結晶について、成長回数とキャリア濃度との関係を示すグラフである。
- 【図4】参考例1の各GaN結晶について、キャリア濃度のGaソース温度依存性を表すグラフである。
- 【図5】実施例1の各GaN結晶について、成長回数とキャリア濃度との関係を示すグラフである。
- 【図6】実施例1の各GaN結晶について、キャリア濃度のHCT流量依存性を表すグラフである。
- 【図7】実施例2の各GaN結晶について、成長回数とキャリア濃度との関係を示すグラフである。
- 【図8】実施例2の各GaN結晶について、キャリア濃度の成長中断時間依存性を表すグラフである。

【符号の説明】

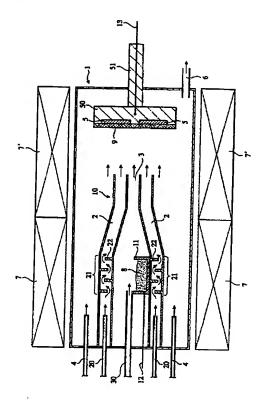
[0060]

- 1・・・結晶成長炉
- 2···Siオートドープ制御用ハロゲン化水素流通管
- 3···III族供給用ハロゲン化水素流通管
- 4・・・含窒素化合物ガス供給管
- 5 · · · 基板
- 6・・・排気口
- 7,7'・・・ヒータ
- 8・・・III族金属ソース
- 9···III族窒化物系半導体結晶層
- 10・・・二重管
- 11・・・ボート
- 12, 13・・・熱電対
- 20···Siオートドーブ制御用ハロゲン化水素供給管
- 21 · · · 蛇行部
- 22・・・内鍔部
- 30···III族供給用ハロゲン化水素供給管
- 50・・・基板ホルダ
- 51・・・ホルダ回転軸

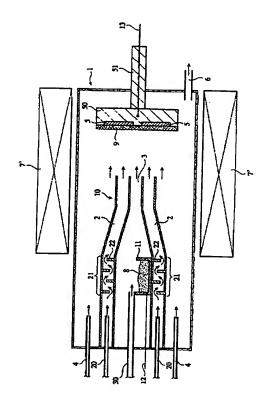
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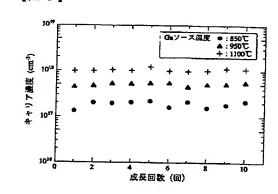
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



【図4】

